

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES: I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD: I announce that the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) is necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN), is absent due to illness.

I also announce that the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), is absent attending a funeral.

I further announce that if present and voting, the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN), would vote "no."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INHOFE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 42, nays 54, as follows:

(Rollcall Vote No. 10 Leg.)

YEAS—42

Abraham	Faircloth	Kyl
Allard	Frist	Lott
Ashcroft	Gorton	McCain
Bond	Gramm	McConnell
Brownback	Grams	Murkowski
Burns	Grassley	Nickles
Coats	Gregg	Roberts
Cochran	Hagel	Santorum
Coverdell	Hatch	Sessions
Craig	Helms	Shelby
D'Amato	Hutchinson	Smith (NH)
DeWine	Hutchison	Stevens
Domenici	Inhofe	Thomas
Enzi	Kempthorne	Thompson

NAYS—54

Akaka	Feingold	Lugar
Baucus	Feinstein	Mack
Bennett	Ford	Mikulski
Biden	Glenn	Moseley-Braun
Bingaman	Graham	Moynihan
Boxer	Harkin	Murray
Breaux	Hollings	Reed
Bumpers	Inouye	Robb
Byrd	Jeffords	Rockefeller
Campbell	Johnson	Roth
Chafee	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Cleland	Kerrey	Smith (OR)
Collins	Kerry	Snowe
Conrad	Kohl	Specter
Daschle	Landrieu	Thurmond
Dodd	Lautenberg	Torricelli
Dorgan	Leahy	Wellstone
Durbin	Lieberman	Wyden

NOT VOTING—4

Bryan	Reid
Levin	Warner

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 42, the nays are 54. Three-fifths of the Senators not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate resume consideration in executive session to debate the nomination of Frederica Massiah-Jackson.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF FREDERICA A. MASSIAH-JACKSON, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. LOTT. Now, Mr. President, we are working on an agreement with re-

gard to this nomination—we still have to clear it with Senators on both sides of the aisle—that would allow us to announce some action in regard to this nomination within the next couple of hours, we hope certainly in the early afternoon, and then it would be our intent to go to the Morrow nomination. We have been working on a time agreement, and we will enter a request as to exactly when that would be debated and for how long. It is our intent to have a vote on that nomination at a reasonable hour this afternoon—not tonight.

Mrs. BOXER. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. LOTT. Yes, I yield.

Mrs. BOXER. Several Senators on both sides of the aisle have been trying to get a time certain for the Morrow nomination. I wonder if the distinguished majority leader would consider offering a unanimous consent request so we can at least know how to plan our day? We have already thought it was happening this morning.

Mr. LOTT. We would like to be able to do that. I think the best way to get a unanimous consent agreement is to continue to work with Senators on all sides. My intent would be that we enter into an agreement to begin as early as possible and to get a vote not later than 6 o'clock. If for some reason we could not get that agreement, then we would have to have that vote tomorrow morning, but I believe we can work with the interested Senators on both sides and get this agreement worked out. As soon as we do, hopefully even by noon, we will enter the request. I think it would be something everybody will be comfortable with.

Mr. SPECTER. If the distinguished majority leader would yield to me, there have been discussions about a time. There are 4 hours. I was just discussing with our distinguished colleague from Missouri—I see he has left the floor so I will say nothing further. I hoped we might set that vote for 2:30, but I will let it ride.

Mr. LOTT. I don't think we can do it that early, but we will work with everybody here in the next few minutes. If we could get it done right away, we will do it, but certainly we want to do it this morning if at all possible.

I will continue to consult with the Democratic leader, and we will make that request soon.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Frederica A. Massiah-Jackson, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED BUDGET

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to offer some initial comments on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1999. As with any budget, there will be occasion to discuss and debate the many individual provisions it contains. I have already heard some legitimate concerns voiced about some of the provisions from both sides of the aisle, and I very much look forward to working with my colleagues on the Budget Committee to fashion what I hope will be the second consecutive bipartisan budget agreement.

Despite the many issues surrounding individual provisions, though, we have to acknowledge what a historic moment this is. The President's budget is historic. For the first time in 30 years, a President has submitted a unified budget that actually balances. That is an achievement worth noting and noting again. While many of us believe we have a way to go before we can talk about having a genuine balance, it is fitting to pause for a moment to acknowledge the tremendous progress that has been made.

The President's proposal also marks the end of one budget era and, I think, really the beginning of a transition period that may require changing some of our budget rules, and I will have more to say on that subject in the coming weeks. It is also worth remembering how far we have come and how we reached this important benchmark. First and foremost was the 1993 deficit reduction package. That was one of the toughest votes I think many of us have ever taken in this legislative body. It wasn't pleasant and it wasn't supposed to be pleasant. As we have found, there just is no painless solution to the deficit, and we had to take a different kind of step. In fact, Mr. President, it was the very toughness of that 1993 package that told me it was worth supporting. Let me also say that last year's bipartisan budget agreement also contributed to the effort. I repeat my admiration for the work done by the chairman of the Budget Committee, the Senator from New Mexico, Mr. DOMENICI, and also the ranking member, the Senator from New Jersey, Mr. LAUTENBERG, who worked so hard to make that agreement possible.

Mr. President, I wish that agreement had gone further. As I have noted on other occasions, I really wish we had refrained from enacting that fiscally irresponsible tax package last year. If we had, the unified budget would have actually reach balance earlier. Nevertheless, both of those efforts helped bring us to where we are today and all concerned deserve praise.